

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

IN THE MATTER OF:)	
)	
MARK DAVID WAHRMAN,)	
)	CASE NO. BK11-81573
Debtor(s).)	A13-8010
MARK DAVID WAHRMAN,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	CHAPTER 13
)	
vs.)	
)	
CITIBANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,)	
formerly known as Citibank (South Dakota),)	
N.A.,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

ORDER

This matter is before the court on the plaintiff-debtor's motion for summary judgment (Fil. No. 9). No objection was filed. Ronald A. Hunter represents the debtor. No appearance was made for the defendant. The plaintiff filed evidence and a brief and, pursuant to the court's authority under Nebraska Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7056-1, the motion was taken under advisement without oral arguments.

This adversary proceeding was filed to avoid a junior lien on the debtor's real property.

The following facts are uncontested:

1. The plaintiff is the debtor in this Chapter 13 proceeding.
2. The plaintiff is the owner of real property legally described as Lot 152, Park View Terrace, an addition to the City of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded in Douglas County, Nebraska, commonly known as 6618 Hartman Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68104.
3. The above-described property has at all relevant times been the personal residence of the plaintiff herein.
4. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., holds the first lien against the real property in the approximate amount of \$77,974.52 by virtue of a deed of trust recorded on October 21, 2004, by its predecessor in interest Security Federal Savings.

5. Citibank, National Association, formerly known as Citibank (South Dakota), N.A., holds the second lien against the property in the approximate amount of \$5,000 by virtue of a transcript of judgment filed with the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, on September 27, 2010.

6. Based on an appraisal performed by Dale W. Harkert on June 9, 2011, to establish the market value of the property for purposes of a divorce, the market value of the property as of May 26, 2011, was \$52,000.

7. The debtor's Chapter 13 petition was filed on June 17, 2011.

8. Upon information and belief, the second lien is wholly unsecured.

9. The plaintiff filed this adversary proceeding on February 7, 2013.

10. Summons and the complaint were served on August 12, 2014, on the chief executive officer of Citibank, National Association.

11. The time for filing an answer or other response expired on September 10, 2014.

12. No answer or other response has been filed or served by the defendant.

The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals recently concurred with the seven other circuit courts that have addressed the issue in deciding that a wholly unsecured junior lien may be stripped off and avoided upon a debtor's discharge. *Minnesota Housing Fin. Agency v. Schmidt (In re Schmidt)*, 765 F.3d 877 (8th Cir. 2014).

The court explained that the anti-modification protections provided to secured creditors by 11 U.S.C. § 1322(b)(2) apply only when the creditor's lien actually has some value, drawing a distinction between under-secured liens and liens without any value whatsoever. “Section 1322(b)(2) protects a creditor’s rights in a mortgage lien only where the debtor’s residence retains enough value – after accounting for other encumbrances that have priority over the lien – so that the lien is at least partially secured under Section 506(a).” *Id.* at 881-82 (quoting *Pond v. Farm Specialist Realty (In re Pond)*, 252 F.3d 122, 126 (2d Cir. 2001)). When “the creditor’s claim is wholly unsecured, then the reasoning of *Nobelman v. American Sav. Bank*, 508 U.S. 324 (1993) (prohibiting stripping of partially secured liens)] does not preclude modifying the creditor’s rights under § 1322(b)(2).” *Id.* at 882. A wholly unsecured creditor does not hold a claim secured by the debtor’s residence, so the anti-modification provision does not apply. *Id.* (citing *McDonald v. Master Fin’l, Inc. (In re McDonald)*, 205 F.3d 606, 612 (3d Cir. 2000)). Accordingly, Chapter 13 debtors may strip off the lien of a junior lienholder where there is no equity securing the security interest in the property.

In the present case, there is no dispute that the second lien is wholly unsecured. Accordingly, it may be stripped off.

Summary judgment is appropriate only if the record, when viewed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, shows there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c) (made applicable to adversary proceedings in bankruptcy by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7056); *see, e.g.*, *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322-23 (1986); *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 249-50 (1986); *Aviation Charter, Inc. v. Aviation Research Group/US*, 416 F.3d 864, 868 (8th Cir. 2005); *Ferris, Baker Watts, Inc. v. Stephenson (In re MJK Clearing, Inc.)*, 371 F.3d 397, 401 (8th Cir. 2004).

To withstand a motion for summary judgment, the non-moving party “has an affirmative burden to designate specific facts creating a triable controversy.” *Crossley v. Georgia-Pac. Corp.*, 355 F.3d 1112, 1113 (8th Cir. 2004) (internal citations omitted). Failure to oppose a basis for summary judgment constitutes a waiver of that argument. *Satcher v. Univ. of Ark. at Pine Bluff Bd. of Trs.*, 558 F.3d 731, 734-35 (8th Cir. 2009). “Rule 56(c) mandates the entry of summary judgment, after adequate time for discovery and upon motion, against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party’s case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial.” *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322.

There are no material facts in dispute here. The debtor may strip off the wholly unsecured junior lien held by Citibank, National Association, for the purposes of the Chapter 13 plan. However, the lien shall not be avoided until the plaintiff completes the Chapter 13 plan in its entirety. In the event the Chapter 13 case is converted or dismissed prior to plan completion, the lienholder would continue to hold a valid and unavoided lien secured by the plaintiff’s residential real property. For this reason no documentation of lien avoidance need or shall be recorded until such time as the plaintiff successfully completes the Chapter 13 plan.

IT IS ORDERED: The plaintiff-debtor’s motion for summary judgment (Fil. No. 9) is granted. Separate judgment will be entered.

DATED: October 22, 2014.

BY THE COURT:

/s Thomas L. Saladino
Chief Judge

Notice given by the Court to:

*Ronald A. Hunter
U.S. Trustee

Movant (*) is responsible for giving notice to other parties if required by rule or statute.